ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY. Her Second Reception by the Cuban Authorities.

The Gallant Conduct of Capt. Porter. ANOTHER PROTEST. Articles from the Havana Press. Indignation Meetings in New Orleans.

MEETING OF THE CUBAN JUNTAIN NEW YORK. ke., &c., &c. The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Lieut.

D. D. Porter, commander, arrived at this port yes-

terday morning from New Orleans via Havana, in four days and eighteen hours from the latter place. The interest has been so great to learn all about her second reception by the authorities, that we have been very careful to ascertain the full par-

ticulars for the New York Herald.

The Crescent City entered the harbor of Havana at the first break of day, and it was supposed by those en board that it was owing to her not being seen until she was well inside of the harbor that they were not molested. At sunrise the Captain of the Port same alongside, and asked for the obnexious Mr. Smith, who he was told was still on board. He then informed Capt. Porter, that as the ship was in port no steps would be taken to turn her out, but that ne communication would be allowed with th shore, or any one from the shore. Capt. Porte said that he desired to present his protest to the Consul; on which the Captain of the Port politely offered to get further orders from the Captain-Gene-

sal, in the meantime informing Capt. Porter that

the ship might lie in port as long as suited his purpose, and she might go to sea when she pleased, as they acknowledged no control over her, but communicate she should not in any manner. Such was the Captain General's orders; and, by way of enforcing them, guard boats were placed on

all sides of the ship, filled with the usual police that beard foreign vessels. These poor fallows did not seem to relish the business altogether, as the sun was pouring down upon them, without any awning; and when the gong on board the Crescent City sounded the joyful call for breakfast-a call to which all the Spanish officials are politely invited on board the Crescent City-they looked sad enough, wishing, no doubt, that Capt. Porter would go to sea, and relieve them from their imprisonment. Capt Porter had no such intention, however; but, after breakfast, ordered the paint pots got up, and set the men to work systematically to paint the ship outside, from which manœuvre it was supposed by the guard-boats that he intended to stay at least a week. In consequence of this, the police boats were relieved, and two boats, with regular crews, detailed from a frigate, to watch the Crescent City

At 9 o'clock the Captain of the Port came alongside again, and informed Capt. Porter that he would not be permitted to lay his protest befere the American Consul. He was asked by Captain Porter "of what use a Consul was, if American vessels in difficulty were not permitted to communicate with them; that in every civilized nation a consul was recognised as the representative of his country, and the law of nations entitled citizens to have access to him. The Captain of the Port declined entering into a discussion of the matter, affirming (which was true) that he was exercising no authority of his own, but acting entirely under orders. The interview terminated, so did the outside painting, and steam was ordered up, the Captain intending to drop two copies of his protest on beard an American barque and brig lying in the lower harbor. When, just as the Crescent City was about moving ahead, word came off that Mr. Morales. (of the house of Drake & Co , agent of the company, had permission to come alongside, which he did in a few moments after, in a shore boat, but accompanied by a government boat with three officers. Mr Morales thought the difficulty could be got over by Mr. Smith sending a written denial to the Captain-General with regard to the accusations of of Peter Hicks. This Capt. Porter refused to permit as he had made (himself) two disavowals which had not been received: nor would he permit any correspendence from any officer on board the ship to go to the authorities; he considered it beneath the dignity of the company to make further explanations. Capt. Porter also refused, on his own part, to hold any correspondence with any one on this matter except through the United States Consul. It was then endeavored to ascertain from Capt. Porter the nature of the document he wished to send to the Consuland if it contained a disavowal of the charges against Mr. Smith. They were informed that it was a protest, and that it referred to the two former disavowals made by Capt. Porter, but at the same time it was written in plain terms. The object evidently was to get some kind of apology or acknowjedgment of wrong on the part of Mr. Smith, which would enable them to settle the affair which was becoming rather troublesome. In this, however, they received no assistance from the Crescent City, and, after seme discussion amongst the Spanish officers, they offered to go on shore and see if it was not possible to get the protest delivered to the Consul, and thought it could be done if it was first ascertained whether the document contained anything offensive to the Spanish government. Information on this matter was denied them; notwithstanding which, the officers did go on shore with Mr. Morales, and after some time, the Acting Consul, Mr. Moreland came alongside in a government boat, in company with the Captain of the Port, Don Guillermo Chaeen. The Consul was not, however, permitted to come on board, nor allowed to write home by the Crescent City. Capt. Porter delivered his protest

in person. As the protest of Captain Porter fully explains all the grounds of complaint against the Spanish authorities, in a matter so much affecting the commercial interests of the United States, and the rights of our citizens, it is herewith inserted entire. It will better explain the position of affairs, and the outrage committed against the United States, than a history of the whole matter :-

Whereas. The first article of the treaty of amity be tween Spain and the United States declares "there shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere frendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors, and subjects and the United States and the chizens thereof, without execution of servous or places."

and the United States and the clinens thereof, without exception of persons or places."

Article sixth of the sime treaty promises "mutual assistance and kindly acts towards the ships of either power, when in the ports of the other." which engages to defend and protect them to the extent of jurisdiction by land or sea; and article minth secures to the otitizens or subjects of each free access to the courts of justice of the other, in all cases; and provides that all cases be prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and that the parties shall have liberty of coursel and defence.

How far the Spanish authorities in Cuba have conformed to this treaty is apparent from the fact that they have arbitrarily, and without any form or process of law, caused as United States steamship, engaged in the pursuit of a legitimate and peaceful business, to be turned from their port on one occasion, and refused communication on another, merely for an imputed offence committed in the sterritory of the United States, and which offence, if actually committed within their own territory, the Spanish authorities in the states of the state

another, merely for an imputed offence committed in the territory of the United States, and which offence, if actually committed within their own territory, the Sparish authorities had no right to punish an American citizen for. On two occasions, the undersigned has, in plain terms, denied that Furser Smith wrote anything against the Spanish government in the newspapers of the United States, but the word of an officer (who has heretofore enjoyed the confidence of his government, and the company he gerres) has been as entirely disregarded by the Cuban authorities as if they were ignorant of the polity which governs civilized nations; on the contrary they have pursued a vindictive and unfriendly course which must, if persevered in, inflict great and serious injury on the commerce of the United States, and against which course, as applied to this ship, or any of the company's ships, the undersigned begs leave to draw the attention of the Spanish government in Cuba to the fact that the Crescent City sailed from New York with a large number of Cuban and American passengers on board, every one of whem had with kim a passport from the Spanish Consul of New York, granting permission to sail on the Crescent City for the port of Hauma, with a guarantee of Caps and Merel of Cuba Moreover, that the Spanish Consul at that place, did not inform the passengars, or give notice to the United States Mail Steamship Company, that there was any likelihood of the Crescent City being prevented from entering the port of Havans. It is true that a "manifesto" was issued to the under-

Igned; but the Company were in no wise bound by such "manifesto." having perfect right to consider it the hasty and ill-advised act of a subordinate officer, Martin Gallamo (by whom it was signed) which act, if persevered in. would interrupt the friendly intercourse of the two comaries, and which they would likely not repeat after the disavoral of the imputed offence by the undersigned.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba have, in the most arbifurary course pursued by them, violated the treaty of amity existing between the two countries—have inflicted serious injuries on private individuals and on this company. Interests of large amount are likely to suffer by the non delivery of the mails entrusted to the government officer of a friendly nation, and the wheels of commerce, as far as regards this ship are entirely at a stand.

Mr. Smith, the officer in question, has been a long time employed in the company's service, by the full knowledge and previous countenance of the Spanish authorities who have driven him from their harbor; and it is a well known fact, that the undersigned, and those under his eemmand, have always abstained from any acts of interference with the affairs of the island, either by speech or act, though it might naturally be supposed that they could not help but sympathize with the misfortunes of unfortunate captives.

In conclusion, the undersigned takes this opportunity to protest again, in the strongest terms against the indefensible disregard of the treaty of "amky," and law of nations, by which American citizens are, without notice and legal accusation of offence, or opportunity offered to defend themselves, subjected to proceription and severe mercantile loss the flag of the United States treated with scorn and contempt, and the government treated with disrespect in the person of its officer, who, though commanding a ship owned by a company, is placed in his position by a written order of the United States (The undersigned also protests against not being allowed to make known to the American

After being informed by Mr. Moreland that nothing more could be done, the Crescent City put to sea, " neither subdued nor conquered," As she passed the Custom House thousands were assembled to witness her departure. The sta spangled banner was run up to her foremast heal as she passed, and, as it floated out upon the breeze its stars looked as bright and its stripes as unsullied as on the day America adopted it. Not a sound was heard from that vast multitude; but there wer; beating hearts in that crowd, filled with hope that the insult to that flag would be avenged, and many silently attested their respect by uncovering their heads, as the steamer, under a full head of steam swent by the mole.

As the Crescent City passed by Moro Castle, she fired a gun in honor of the flag that floated proudly at her foremas; head, and seemed to bid deflance to the frowning castles of despotism.

The Characteristics of the Americans.

[From the Diario de la Marina, Sept 22] That our neighbors are a testy and suspicious race, is a set well known to all that have ever been prought into contact with them. We cannot, we think, do better than to compare them to the partenus, (we know of no English word equally expressive,) who, even in the midst of luxury, opulence, and honors, are keenly and painfully alive to the slightest insinuation or criticism against them. Hence it is, that they are always touched to them. Hence it is, that they are always touched to the quick by the satires and sarcasms of their semicountrymen, the English, who have the peculiar talent of throwing them into the most burlesque furies, and drawing out traits of charaster fully equal in comicality to those which furnished so rich a fund to Basil Hall and Mrs Trollope, to Charles Dickens and Captain Marryatt. Indeed, they are unique in finding and improving opportunities calculated to show their originality. Thus, for, instance, a very short time since, Mr. Livingston, bearer of despatches relating to the fishery question, took advantage of the opportunity afforded by a banquet given on beard the steamer, to culogize Mr. Webster in such extravagant terms that they cannot be read without laughter. Not only he proclaims him the greatest man in the universe—a point which we will not dispute, as we know of no measure that we can adopt to settle such a discussion—but he proclaims him to be a human incarnation of divine intelligence! This figure of rhetoric has gone the rounds of the American press, and though admitted into the columns of all the papers, there is not a single one that has appeared to suspect the sublime ridicule of so emphatic a panegyric.

But to return to the point whence we started.

But to return to the point whence we started. If it be indisputable that the inhabitants of the United States be querrelous about mere trifles, it will be admitted, we think, with no less doubt, that will be admitted, we think, with no less doubt, that they are not a people whose more serious faults can be revealed to them without exciting displeasure. Even the serious counsel offered by M. de Toqueville, with so much measure and moderation, was received with impatience, not withstanding the excessive encomiums that accompanied his stric uresencomiums so great, moreover, that we strongly question whether their author, now that he has had more experience, would ratify them were he called upon to do so—and if his reflections, coming as they did, from a friend, met with an unfavorable reception, we, who have never flattered the pride and vanity of the fierce democracy, can surely not expect to meet with a better lot, when we make bold to speak the truth, and depict it as it actually is, with all its spots and shadows. This happened when, as simple historians, we set before our readers a few of the charming little compliments which were so freely la-vished by politicians of both sides, on the prominent candidates for the first magistracy of the Union vished by politicians of both sides, on the prominent candidates for the first magistracy of the Union—this will doubtless happen anew, seeing that we have presumed to give a truthful account of the scenes that have lately enlivened the federal Congress, the details of which, though not quite so fresh as they might be, nevertheless deserve being carefully put on record. The fault, doubtless is none of ours, nor even is it to be imputed to poor Hiceceroo, who will bear the chief weight of public indignation, for having ventured modestly to perform the part of translator. True it undoubtedly is, that the inc dent partakes more of the dramatic than the parliamentary. True it is, too, beyond question, that the language employed on the occasion is not very usual, among persons having a moderate share of self-respect, even in the walks of private life—but since we are told that the lie was actually, and freely given, and gross insults interchanged, the only question is to ascertain if this be really true or not.

Now, adopting the first supposition, viz. that

changed, the only question is to ascertain if this be really true or not.

Now, adopting the first supposition, viz, that it is true, we repeat that the fault is neither ours nor Hiceceroo's; and, indeed, we would neither of us consent to incur the slightest degree of responsibility in this matter, unless it should clearly be proved that, converted by necromantic art into impalpable and misleading spirits, we instinuated ourselves into the bosom or the head of the Honorable Colonel Polk, member of the federal Congress for the State of Tennessee, and suggested to him the energetic, but somewhat unusual flowers which characterize his eloquence.

nis eloquence.

And if, as simple chroniclers, we have added no And if, as simple chroniclers, we have added nothing to, and taken nothing from the truth, the real historic truth, it will also be granted, we hope, that we have not abused our office of commentators. The reason of our reserve in this respect, may, perhaps, be asked, but it has but little to do with the matter. Mayhap we think that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most," and that to comment on facts agree along so elequently for themselves, would be but folly and waste of time; or perhaps we may have some other reason, which we leave our readers to divine. One thing certain, however, is, that the national writers themselves leave us far in the rear with the strength of their expressions if this should be doubted by any, we would refer all such to the HERALD of August 26, and particularly to an article headed "Climax of Congressional Blackguardism." We would remind them, however, that the expression belongs to the HERALD, not to us.

We would remind them, however, that the expression belongs to the Herald, not to us.

But if the authority of the Herald be not deemed sufficient, we have in reserve that of the Courier and Inquirer. This paper, which some days back had been loud in the expression of its joy at the election of Mr. Benton to the House of Representatives, which election, it is said, would be a means of arresting the progress of the degradation which this body begins to evince. This paper, we say, confesses, in one of its editorial articles, "that, among the representatives of the powerful republic, and the leaders of its greatness and destiny, there are those whose language declares them republic, and the leaders of its greatness and des-tiny, there are those whose language declares them outlaws of the social world, as clearly and visibly as though the word blackguard were stamped on their forchead." And even at the risk of exciting dis-pleasure, by constant repetition, we say, once more, that we are mere copyists, as Ariosto maintained on a similar occasion:

Mettendolo Turpin anch'io l'ho messo Nen per malevolenza nea similar occasion

Nettendoto Tarpin anch'io I'ho messo
Nen per malevolenza nea per gara
One single question, and we have done. Are such
legislators worthy representatives of the society of
our neighbors? or is it the tendency of their institutions which thus elevates the scum of an intelligent and civilized people to the highest rank? I'll
so, then may we indeed say—poor institutions, poor
democracy, how unworthy are you of your fame?

The Production of Sugar in Cuba and Else

where.

[From the Diario. Sept. 23.]

The last group of our competitors in the production of sugar, consists of those countries which, though apparently fitted by their climate for this branch of industry, have only, at a comparatively late period, turned their attention to it. To this series Louisiana and a few other States forming part of the neighboring republic, to a certain extent belong; but as the situation of these presents certain peculiarities, and as, on the other hand, their proximity to us tends to give us abundant data, whence it happens that this particular branch of the subject is not more studied and better known. We shall devote curselves for the

present to the exclusive examination of the eastern

regions.

These countries present general features, common to all of them, both on the favorable and on the unfavorable side. On the one hand, the immense affluence of the population of course produces a very notable decrease in the price of wages, while the extent of the territory which they have, and which is favorable to this production, can supply the necessities of the whole civilized world, even should they be notably increased. On the other hand, they have to contend with many and serious difficulties. In the first place, the very great distance between them and the grand focus of consumption, must inevitably render the expenses of freight and transportation very great, the more so as the comparative inactivity of the traffic and the want of competition in the freights greatly tend to increase the expense created in the first place by distance. In the next place, that element of life and movement is wanting which never exists in a country where European influence is not strongly fett. And thirdly and lastly, may be mentioned the fondness for old routine and the consequent aversion of all modern improvement, which is indeed but a consequence of the second reason we have given. The scarcity of capital, moreover, is such that even though they desired to do so, they could with difficulty make serious improvements.

From this rough sketch a general idea of the

Prom this rough sketch a general idea of the From this rough sketch a general idea of the whole subject may be formed. We shall now proceed to the minor details—unfortunately very scarce—relating to each one of the countries of the far East. We would, however, before proceeding any farther, make one reflection, which, however unpleasant it may be to us, is not, on that account, to be passed over in silence, for it is ever best to mention the pure and simple truth. The advantages which the Eastern countries possess are inalienable, being opened there by their very nature and essence, if we may be allowed the expression, while the disadvantages under which they have been and are still laboring, are daily tending to disappear. Even the inconvenience of geographical distance, which appears at first sight to be unconquerable, and not even to be modified, is in reality fast diminishing, as well from the daily progress made in the means of communication, as from the activity which the auriferous discoveries in California and Australia cannot but impress upon the traffic of the Pacific Ocean.

But to return to the details of which we have al-

Pacific Ocean.

But to return to the details of which we have already spoken. And here we must renew our excuse for the scarcity of the information which we pos-sess, as it is impossible to atone for their insuf-ficiency, save by having recourse to hazardous hy-potheses and fantastic statistics, to which we are

ficiency, save by having recourse to hazardous hypotheses and fantastic statistics, to which we are but little given. Such as our information is, however, we shall lay it before our readers without any more delay.

Foremost among the secondary groups with which we would subdivide these Eastern districts, noted for the production of sugar, we would mention the Philippine Islands.

However painful it may be to confess such a fact, when speaking of one of our own provinces, it is nevertheless true that we have no positive data as to its actual production, and the progress which it has made during the last few years. The press of the peninsula, which ought to and might have supplied this want of information on so important a subject, has thus far wholly neglected it, thanks to the devoted and absorbing attention which it has been in the habit of bestowing on barren political discussions. What information we have been able to gather, however, all tends to show the same result, namely, that the sugar production of the Philippine Islands is in a very prospectous way, and to gather, however, all tends to show the same result, namely, that the sugar production of the Philippine Islands is in a very prosperous way, and we have already, last year, given some data which we had gathered, confirming this idea. The presence of the productions of these islands in different markets, moreover, is a sufficiently strong proof in itself. Thus we see them almost monopolize the California market for some length of time, while on the other hand, they export in considerable quantities to the markets of Europe; and, in Boston, constantly compete with the productions of our own soil. The refiners of that port, which is at the head of commerce between the East and the United States, consume very great quantities of manilla, as States, consume very great quantities of manills, as may be without difficulty ascertained, from an inspection of the articles imported into that market.

And here we must mention the Gritish possessions, as well those of India proper as those of the peninsula of Malacca, in the neighborhood of Singapore, which provinces are known under the name of Strait Settlements. Here, too, we must plead guilty to not having any authentic details—we are as the to not having any authentic details—we are on the watch for them, however, and will, without doubt, getthem before long from the English papers. The increase of importations from these countries into the markets of England, to which we referred on a

the markets of England, to which we referred on a former occasion, are, however, a sufficient exponent of the tendency and general results.

And now to touch upon a very important point intimately connected with this matter. The East India Company, the government, and the English expitalist have at length determined to lend serious attention to the construction of railroads in that vasterritory. The connection between this project and the subject on which we are writing will readily be perceived. Had it not been for the introduction or railroads in Cuba, that project which has bestowe so much honor on those who originated and executed it, some twenty years back, the British Antilles would perhaps, or rather would certainly have but very little to fear from our competition. And it is because we are firmly impressed with this idea, thas we bestow so much attention on the possession, we bestow so much attention on the possession, absence, or probable acquisition of such industrial facilities in countries that are our rivals. We are not ignorant of the disadvantages which attend the growth of the cane in the central part of India—disadvantages. but in the immense extension of territory between Cape Comorin and the banks of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmapoutra, or say, from the eighth degree of rorth latitude, up to a higher latitude than the tropic, and aimost parallel with that of Louisiana, it appears to us that there cannot but be some district specially favored, and peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar cane. The revolution which our age has witnessed, with regard to the production of indigo, should be borne in mind by every one.

A third, and last arrival, no less formidable perbaps than any of the others, is the colonial empire baps than any of the others, is the colonial empire of Holland, in the islands of that archipelago. But, as on this point, fortune has favored us with details somewhat more extensive, we shall reserve them for a future occasion, and resume this impor

tant suject in a very short time. The Fishery Dispute with England. [From the Diario de la Marina, Sept. 24, 1852.] Now that the difficulties which appeared thicken-ing between the United States and England, relative to the fishery question, have been satisfactorily dis-posed of, it may perhaps not be amiss for us to ex-plain the reasons which, from the very outset, renpaint the reasons which, from the very otsest, redered us incredulous as to the contingency of any war arising between the two countries out of this matter. This explanation may serve, not only to show the foundation of our opinion with regard to this question alone, but may also be useful in the case of future contingencies.

The chief element which we had in view in forming our independ was the general situation of the

ing our judgment was the general situation of the civilized world, and the ideas which at present appear mest prevalent—though we do not view war with that exaggerated horror professed for it by the lach-rym se and philanthropic societies of the day, it must nevertheless be acknowledged that war is a semust nevertheless be acknowledged that war is a serious evil, only warranted by the most potent reasons, and in the most extreme cases. The opinion of the age, too, is opposed to it, as may be clearly inferred from the serious difficulties and grave crisis which the world has gene through of late, without producing an outbreak which formerly would have required much less provocation. For this progress, the world is chiefly indebted to the spirit animating the European powers, and to those bases of new international relations leid at that Congress of Vienna so grievously misunderstood by false liberalism, and whose ready progressive spirit has been the text of so much unfounded calumny.

Hence it is that though at times, in regions the fatthest removed from the centre of the civilized world, we have seen acts of aggression,

ilized world, we have seen acts of aggression, civilized world, we have seen acts of aggression, which no apology can atone for, and no reason excuse, committed against opponents reputed too feeble to make any lasting resistance, yet in all this national right has been much more respected than on former occasions, and there is probably no power that would dare to throw aside the veil completely, and openly commit acts which might brug upon it the most serious consequences. To this may be added the intimate connection of interests, both material and political, now existing between the different nations of the civilized world, and forming a bond not rashly

mate connection of interests, both material and political, now existing between the different nations of the civilized world, and forming a bond not rashly to be broken. He that first gives the signal of the contest knows that his adversary will and can depend upon the sympathies, and, it may be, upon the unexpected assistance of allies in appearance disinterested in the question.

But if all nations and governments are at present under the influence of the elements constituting the actual state of things, those nations that depend most on commerce, and consequently have greater interests at stake, are far the more loth to change it; they are the most averse to encountering the perils and risks attendant upon a struggle of any kind. If we look at England, for instance, we will see her warlike and aggressive during the past century and the beginning of this; but at present showing the most evident aversion to recourse to arms. That the real spirit of its policy has not changed the course lately followed by the power in Africa and Asia clearly shows; but a power depending as materially as she does for support in foreign countries, and living on the product of its industry, which consists chiefly in manufacturing from the raw products of other soils, must, of very egotism, be peacefully inclined, and must, as far as it possibly can, avoid the chances of any violent shock. Endowed with great resources of her own, she must, nevertheless, fear for the safety of her complicated, conton, for instance, fail her; hence, she is not only assiduous herself in preserving the peace in her own case, but is an active mediator in every instance where real symptoms of disturbance

manifest themselves. There is but little fear, then, that England should accept or offer war under pretext of a few mackerel or codfish, even though a more serious question be involved therein.

Their adversary, too, in this matter was in no better or more advantageous a situation. That the United States, as a nation, possess very great resources, cannot be reasonably denied; but the signs of their debility are none the less visible. As a forced consequence of their political organization, their military organization is insufficient in the extreme. Their scanty naval forces would not suffice, should war break out, to cover one tenth part of their urgent necessities, and that vast commerce, spread out and scattered over every sea, would, at the first instant, fall an easy prey to an enterprizing enemy. Besides this, the federal government coes not possess the means of raising tributes adequate to cases of urgent necessity, and neither would the spirit of the institutions of the country, nor the ideas of the people, favor such an attempt. The government lives on its custom duties, and the day when its commerce shall be in jeopardy, and its cotton shall have begun to pile up in its public stores, the most stringent want of money will begin to be felt, and with the absence of this will disappear the very nerve and sinews of war. Hence it is that the United States, when the decisive moment shall come, will have to yield before the firmness of some determined foe, resolved to maintain its rights—the bravadoes and clamors of their press and Congress, to the contrary notwithstanding. Nay, when their national honer, or the real elements of their national prosperity shall be at stake, will this mercantile and calculating nation take up the gauntlet and follow up its foes with the energy of despair?

True, our neighboring republic went to war with Mexico, but Mexico could not attack it on the waters, and thus deal a blow that would be severely felt.

And even now, if Mexico only show the determination to risk all for all

felt.

And even now, if Mexico only show the determination to risk all for all in the Tchuantepec question, we doubt not that her indisputable rights will be respected, and the threats meant to intimidat. be respected, and the threats her end in smoke.

The Tchuantepec Question.

[From the Diario de la Marina Oct 8.]

The article from the Washington Republic, which we briefly notice in another column, with regard to the well-known Tchuantepec question, is a decument calculated to draw the serious attention of all countries and all governments; for it must not be imagined that the words of a newspaper are of to little weight to deserve such notice. 'He who would have the countries and all governments of the serious actions of the serious actions of the serious deserves and notice.' iming seed that the words of a newspaper are of to ilittle weight to deserve such notice. "He who would entertain such an idea little knows the spirit of the age in which we live; and we hope we shall not incur the charge of boastful conceit, when we state that at all times, and in every country, the press exercises a potent influence on the direction of public opinion, and even on the course of affairs. This influence and this importance naturally have their limits. Boubtless the destripes sought to be roose. influence and this importance naturally have their limits. Doubtless the doctrines sought to be propagated by some obscure and despised journals do not meet, and do not deserve to meet, with any considerable attention; but yet, even in this case, it would not be wise to repute the exposition of such ideas as totally insignificant. If, for instance, the doctrines laid down by the Republic were the property of the Sam, Herald, or Delta, and published by these sheets, we might perhaps hositate before undertaking a task of which we are well night wearied—that is, showing the emptiness of their sophisms. The case, however, as it now presents itself, is wicely different. The Republic, even here, erjoys the reputation of being a judicious, sensible journal, of wise and mederate opinions; it occupies a very high and respectable station in the press, and represents the sentiments and opinions of that portion of the public which is supposed to be most inclined to favor the maxims of justice and national right. The radical change of doctrine which is to be roticed in the case of this sheet cannot but he at once noticed by the most superbe noticed in the case of this sheet cannot but be at once noticed by the most superficial observer. What the origin of this change may be is another question. It may proceed from a sudden conversion, or it may be, that it deems the time favorable for throwing off the mask; and, as the words of the London Times are entitled to quite as number consideration as these are entitled to quite as much consideration as those of any second rate crator of the British Parliament, so must we listen to the words of the Republic with more deference and attention than we would bestow

so must we listen to the words of the Republic with more deference and attention than we would bestow on the discourse of any one of the profunum vulgus of the Senate or House of Representatives.

It is not that we would apply ourselves to the ille task of refuting the singular pratensions and threatbare theories so coolly expounded by our orethrean of the pen—Heretofore, the sanulas of the world have been rich in acts of injustice; this, Heaven knows, and men have learnt from experience; and if this be underlable it is no less so that it is not this age of ours that appears destined to referm the world in this respect. That might makes right has long held good, and always does when its exercise is unattended by danger. Force never hesitates to satisfe its appetite when it can do so without peril; and when it can do so it cares but little for the vain show of appearances. Formerly, indeed, custom demanded that it should seek for some pretext for its exercise, very shallow at times; but yet, however vain and absurd in most instances, it showed some repugnance to violate the laws of propriety and decorum Even the wolf of the fable, before devouring the lamb, accused its victim of disturbing the current of the stream wherein they were both about quenching their thirst.

their thirst
Among the barbarian hordes it was the fashion Among the barbarian hordes it was the fashion for warriors to wrap themselves up in sullen dignity, and to allege no reason but the point of their spear. But this essentially cool and calculating age has improved upon this practice, and to it belongs the konor of having to make a system of the practice of robbery. The possession of Tehuantepee is advantageous to the United States, the Republic thinks, and basing their position on this, they are inclined to deprive Maxico of her right, and to possess themselves of the prev. with or without the consent of its selves of the prey, with or without the consent of its lawful masters. Such is, in reality, the reasoning of the Republic, and the only one which it adduces in support of its claim; and yet we would ask, could not the highwayman or the wretched pickposket, arged on perhaps by poverty, distress and hunger, to commit some trivial largeny—could not either of these seek to exculpte himself by alleging the same excuse, and that with equal, if not still greater, justice? And would the Republic, if called upon as magnistrate, to decide in such a case, accept such reasons as valid? We think not; and yet such are the men on whose level it, of its own free will, places itself. selves of the prey, with or without the consent of its

But we cannot and do not believe that mangers But we cannot and do not believe that manners so subversive of all order and justice can be advanced with impunity, or become current without meeting with reprobation and repression, and without awaking the vigilance of those who can and must bridle such efforts. The article of the Times, reproduced some few days since in our columns, seems to be a possective answer table. produced some few days since in our columns, seems to be a prospective answer to this, and may serve as an index of the salutary reaction now about taking place in Europe, and whose fruits, it is hoped, will come be perceived and felt. There is a sense of duty which impels this reaction, and an instinct of personal safety which gives this impulse strength. Society, which has enjoyed security and rest during so many centuries, by observing certain rules binding on all its members, cannot allow so advantageous a barrier to be removed, and thus cause the civilized world to be thrown helpless in the conflict of the most brutal appetites. The clasticity of the new system is equal to the corruption of its teaching; and who can deem himself free from the dangers of a necessity which, instigated by covetousness, is its own judge and its own champion?

Monster Meetings in New Orleans,

[From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 12]

Ali popular assemblies ever heid in New Orleans, dwindle into insignificance before the demonstration of last night. It was a grand, mighty, multitudinous outpourings of the people. The whole population gathered on Lafayette Square and in the vicinity. Twenty thousand people would be the smallest estimate of the crowd. It bied the Square, and overflowed into the neighboring streets. The assembly was as orderly as vast. A deep, calm, determined feeling seemed to persens all present. The speakers—some half dozen were addressing the people from different standard the same time—were listened to with attention, and all sentiments expressive of a meato with attention and all sentiments expressive of a man-ly determination to resent the insults of Spain were loudly applauded. Rockets and salves of artillery announced the opening of the meeting. The main stand was in the square, which was surrounced by numerous brilliant transparencies, and handsomely ornamented with the American fing.

require, which was surrounded by numerous brilliant transparencies, and handsomely ornamented with the American fiss.

The meeting at the principal stand was called to order by Colenel Menaghan, who designated the officers who were all approved. Col. Wm. Christy, President; them follows the names of two hundred and twenty-two vice presidents, and a number of sceretaries.

Colenel Censary, on taking the chair, reiterated the views which he had expressed at the previous meeting, the considered that the honor of the nation had been attacked, and he should be recreant to all the duties and principles of a good cityen, in which he had been trained, if he did not raise his voice and pleage his life to obtain ample reparation for such insolt. The colonel then in roduced.

Mr. N. R. Jannings, who came a passenger in the Grestent City, and who depicted, in clear and cloquent terms, the circumstances of that affair.

Judge Jonn C. Laure, of the First District Court next spoke He considered Spain as a mere mosquito busing about the ears of the United States which ought to be brushed off. He contended that Cuba was really at the mouth of the Mississippi, and belonged of right, and naturally, to our continent; all of which was destined to be brought into our glorious Union. Mr. L. spoke for some time, and concluded by raying that the pear was ripe, and that the United States Sonator elect, was next introduced. He apoke with his accustomed fluency and cioquence. He invoked a calm demeanor on such occasions, as more impressive and effective Mr. Benjamin concluded with a beautiful alluvion to the consequences of a contest with Spain on the present matter, comparing it to a momentary storm, which, when it passed away, would leave another star added to the brilliant constellation which glittered on that banner of brotherhood, (pointing to the national flag).

(pointing to the national flag).

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following through Mr. Hymas:

Whereas, The Spanish authorities of the island of Cubahaving, in the expulsion of the steamer Creecent City and its passengers from the port of Havans, in a time of profound peace, with no apparent cause for a disrupture of existing amicable relations between the government of

Spain and that of the United States, committed a most gross and flagrant outrage upon American citizens and the American flag alike repugnant to the faith of treaties, the laws of nations, and the enlightened sense of the civi-lised world, calling for prompt resentment and ample entisfaction, on the part of an insuited people—there-

Resolved. That the first duty of a government is the protection of its citizens and their commerce, covered by its flag wherever, whenever, and by whomsoever menaced or violated. That this meeting expects, with abiding confidence, that our government will peremptorily demand and enforce full, prompt and immediate satisfaction for this most gross and flagrant outrage upon the rights of American citizens, and this wanton insult to the American flag.

Resolved. That in the prompt vindication of the outreged honor and insulted dignity of the American pro-

reged honor and insulted dignity of the American peo-ple and in the enforcement of our just demands even, if need be, to the declaration of war against Spain, the citizens here assembled pledge themselves to our government and to each other, to support and sustain all measures to attain those patriotic and national re-cults

Resolved. That the President of this meeting and the committee on resolutions be requested to forward, forth-with a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

Colonel W. S. Campull, and J. S. Thrashen then

made very stirring and happy speeches, which were listened to with great attention, and loudly cheered. A national air was played by the band in attendance, which had previously varied the proceedings by fine martial meeting at the main stand then closed, with a

splendid display of fireworks, from which emerged, in large and burning letters—that name, than which none others is better calculated to nerve the heart of an American with high resolves and patriotic feelings—the ame of Washington.

THE MEETING AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

Cel W. W. Wood called the meeting to order, and neminated for President J. L. Winter
Judge J. L. Winter, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting and presented Colonel Wm. Scott Haynes as the first speaker, who addressed the assembled thousands in his usual inspiring and forcible manner. He briefly and lucidly explained the nature of the insuit offered to our flag. He concluded by exhorting the assembled multitude to persevere in the line of conduct which they had heretofore pursued, and, by a firm and determined action to force the administration to resent the insuit offered us and our honor in the eyes of civilized determined action to force the administration to resent the insuit offered us and our honor in the eyes of civilized

Mr. Javes R. Causel, then addressed the meeting in a

Mr. James R. Caurll, then addressed the meeting in a very happy vein.

ETHPHEN O'LEARY, in one of his plain common sense barangues, completely carried away the enthusiastic assemblage.

Col. U. H. Paxton followed, and spoke at length, receiving those feelings of indignation which possess the breast of every true American

Joseph Branan was then called for, who responded, and termed the assembled multitude a living rebuke to the cowardly act of pumpered tyrants—but let them beware, for a nation's revenge is terrible to meet when aroused; and he assured the minions of Spanish despotism, that, after many ineffectual attempts, it had at length been aroused Mr. Brensn made a flaming speech, which he concluded by saying that the insult had been offered this time without the chadow of provocation, and contended that it should be resented by the ring of the rifle and the flash of the bowie knile

A number of other speakers addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned

MEETING IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL.

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After the central meeting on Lafayette square had been organized, a movement of great masses of people was seen making in the direction of the City Hall. Sattalion after battalion filed along until the whole of St. Charles street looked like the camping ground of a grand army. On the steps in feat the paper of beautiful ladies were assembled some some had even the graceful temerity to climb the paper of the pillars, and ican forward in their accordance of the speakers. accents of the speakers, thousands and thousands of eager

men, who chack reflected every sentiment of the speak-ers, and who heaved to and ho like the waves of an angry sea which has great depths in it.

The meeting was organized by Captain STOCKTON, who made a few hyppy introductory remarks.

He was succeeded by E. J. Carrell, who addressed the

meeting in a vigorous and effective manner.

The other speakers were Messrs. Holliday, W. E. Grice,
Wyndham Robinson, Sam C. Reed, Abbott Roberts, and
Mr. Brenan, of the Delta, who responded to an enthu-

Mr. Brenan, of the Delta, who responded to an enthd-classic call of the meeting.

The speeches were diversified by music of the most spinit stirring order.

At the conclusion, the vast assemblage separated, with three hearty cheers for Cuba. MEETING IN FRONT OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Another meeting was held at the above mentioned place. The faithusters were particularly strong there, and we noticed several of the returned Cubans amongst

the crowd.

Col G W. White addressed the assembly in his usual eloquent manner.

We did not succeed in obtaining the names of the speakers but we heard B. F. Houghton, who spoke in the

nost effective manner.

The meeting adjourned with the most sanguine feel-

Spanish Newspaper Suspended in New Or. The publication of the Spanish newspaper at New Orleans has been suspended, on account of the Cuban ex-

citement in that city. The Reception of the Crescent City on Her

Return from Cuba. About 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, a body of the Empire Club assembled in the Park, where they fired a salute of seven guns. The flags were very neat, and the free flag of Cuba waved over the heads of the assemblage. A banner was also displayed with the inscription of-

> AMERICAN FLAG SHALL NOT BE INSULTED.

After the salute was over, the procession marched down Warren street. While opposite Webster's Hotel they were warmly cheered by some fifty or one hundred Cubans, who immediately joined the ranks. The procession then proceeded to the pier foot of Murray street,

cubans, who immediately joined the ranks. The procession then proceeded to the pier foot of Murray street, opposite which the Crescent City is anchored. Here a salute was fired, which was returned by the Crescent City and the Illinois, lying at the pier during the firing, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour; the band played several lively tunes, the Cubans manifesting, by gestures, their approbation of the proceedings.

Capt. Expenses was then called for, who mounted the gun, and said that he had had an interview with Capt. Porter, that morning, who stated to him, and requested it to be made public, that he did not wish to participate in the movement personally, on account of his position with the government of the United States. He said he should not deem it prudent for him to do so, piaced as he is. Capt. Porter would not tamely submit to the insults of the Spanish government, or suffer the American flag to be insulted. They had no other way at present to show their indignation, than by assembling there to salute Capt. Porter He then said that he was very hearse from speaking the night before in Tammany Hail, and that they should excuse him, but he would introduced one to them who would address them.

D. B. Tavton was introduced to the assemblage, who adddressed them as follows.—Fellow citizens: I am about as near the field of battle as ever I was in my life. I am now standing on a good camon, and there are plenty of men around me who know the use of them. We are indignant at the Insuli that has been offered to the American flag. Captain Porter what the has cled as an American can only act. He is a noble son of a noble sire. He has come away from Cuba unconquered and has the best wishes of the American people. His name awakens memories of the past. If we have a war between this country and Spain, we will have a man in Captain Porter who will achieve glorious deeds for his country, and an unsullied name for himself. We know not what a week may bring forth. No matter what the consequences may be.

The

ing dispersed.

The feeling evinced upon the occasion by the Cubans was of the most enthusiastic description.

Meeting of the Cuban Junta-Great Enthuslasm-Manifesto of the Junta, &c. Last evening a meeting of the body was held at the Apollo Rooms. The sendance was very numerous composed principally of exiled Cubans, with their wives and children. The ladies added not a little to the celat on the occasion. They were dressed in the most famouable style of the season, and looked as if they were at tending an opera, instead of a Cuban meeting. The enthusiasm was very great, and all appeared to take a deer interest in the proceedings. The room was well lighted and tastefully decorated. The American and Cuban flags were hung over the President's chair with the in. scripti n. on silver shields, of Crittenden, Gotay, on the American flag, and Oberto Pragay, on the Cuban flag

The arms of Cuba, and portraits of General Lopez and Joaquim Aguero y Agnero, were hung up between the two flags, with silver stars over each. On each side of the speakers sat the members of the Junta. Several of the gentlemen and boys had the ensignia of the order of the Lone Star attached to the breasts of their coats which looked very handsome. Upon the entrance of the members of the Junta, cheers were given for Cuba.

The proceedings-Gaspar Betancourt Cisperos i the chair-commenced with prayer, which was offered by Padre Valdez. After which, Pete Morris cried, "three Yankee cheers for Cubs," which were given. A priest then administered an oath to the President, Gaspar Betarcourt Cisneros. The outh was to the effect that he was to pledge his life, fortune, and honor in the cause of Cubs. He in turn administered it to the other members of the Junta. After they had taken the oath, three

cheers were given for Juba.

Possisso Valients then rose to read the manifesto

During the reading of it, several cheers were given for Cuba, and shouts of "bravo" and "ried" rent the sir The vehemence of the cheering was so great that the building shook from cellar to garret. The manifeste was then read to the moeting.

The veherence of the cheering was so great that the building shook from cellar to garret. The manifeste was then read to the mocing.

When one people which depends upon another arrives at the knowledge of the right which all men have to enjoy the benefits of the right which all men have to enjoy the benefits of the right which all men have to enjoy the benefits of the right which all men have to cannot the greatly of its nailtee and thy desire to occupy a suitable position to give it a jot and beneficent government, the revolution is accomplished in the idea, and lacks only for the fulfilmen of its desires the struggle which is indispensable with the power which oppresses it, and the power to enable it to lackpoy a work of iniquity, and erect opon its own foundations the grand edifice of its regeneration. The produced and poor, she suffered all that it is possible for men to suffer from ignorance and misery, by and by see arrived at a certain state of civilization and angrandizement, by which she issues of her rights and her sitresth and aspired to independence. The world has been silenes of her endeavors to achieve that independence though ontil now they have been unsuccessful. A multitude of vast canspiracies to commence the revolution tave bean discovered at different times; and those concerned in them have been punished by bansism-nt. imprisonment, and death. The ery of independence was raised in Pourto-Principe and Trinidad by their valing soft dubs. Twice these same Cubsus, of their own means, and aided by gracrous strangers, led on by the valuant General Lopez, of everlasting memory, planted the standard of liberty at Cardenas, at Las Pezas, and other points, where their blood ran on the fields of battle, and in silent sacrifices offered as a holocaust to the id-so fryanny.

Great as is the enterprise, aduous and difficult as is its execution, the misfortunes of the five harden of the profound grief caused by the death of so many marries in the month of the profound grief caused by the death of so many m

der circumstances sanctioned by history and by precedent.

Cuba desires to be free—she has manifested this desire conclusively, and she repeats it now through our voice. She has a right to be free by the title which the breach of all human and divine obligations by the Spanish government gives her. But in her exceptional position, which presents to the world she instance of a whole territory converted into a jail—a whole people in confinement—she is obliged to seek it and from abroad; and she comes to seek it in that piace where she finds the principles of revolution consecrated as served digmas of liberty; she comes to seek it in the midst of the American people, brought together by Providence at the head of a regenerative civilization, which, initiated in former times, will, in the end, make all the people of the earth happy. This assistance—these auxiliaries have been vouchafed by a departure from established principle—by monarchical people, to people wao have comquered their liberty. The French assisted the United States in their giorious struggle for independence. How much more appropriate would it be that this nation, the freest upon the face of extension, should extend a generous hand to another nation of America, which desires to limitate it, which sends its representatives to ask its favor, and which in the midst of its chains has not even sufficient liberty to make use of all its pecuniary means, but only of that small part which it is enabled furtively to remit te those who are laboring in its cause? Celebrated writers, on the other hand, attnit the laterposition of foreign aid in circumstances similar to those in which cuba is placed.

But, pe haps, it will be said that the desire of liberty is not sufficient—justice and public decorum demand once more the foundations upon which Cuba rests her pretensions; and, then it will be asked what causes, what reasons, what grevances exist in the Island of Cuba, to justify its separation from the mother country? When Spain pledges herself to prove to the nati ent. Cuba desires to be free—she has manifested this de-

Situated in a part of the globe where all the civilized na-tions meet, who does not know the norrible condition to which she has been reduced by the Spanish Government? Shall we fear denial? We will appeal to the conscience

tions meet, who does not know the borrible condition to which the has been reduced by the Spanish Government? Shall we fear denial? We will appeal to the conscience of these people who know us.

Ircluded in the Spanish code of the Indies, are the laws which incorporate in the Spanish antion all the people who have been conquered in America. The island of Cuba was consequently an integral part of the nation. With her she shared her giories and her disgraces—the same general laws governed the Feanusula and the provinces of Spain in America. In 1817, 1829, and 1834, the code of Cadiz, and the royal statutes which gave to the Spanish people institutions more or less free, comprehended the Island of Cuba in their provisions; and she, for her part, sent her depaties and representatives to the Spanish Cortes. This body was convoked in 1836, to reform the newly promulgated constitution of Cadiz. The island had her representatives in the Cortes. The doors of the Congress were closed against them—the present constitution of 1837 was passed and sanctioned, and, to the scandal of morality and justice, disregarding the acknowledged rights of Cuba; unkeard and depreciated, she was excluded from all participation in the new institutions. From being an integral part of the nation, Cuba was condemned to the humilisting condition of a colony, which she never was. To make this violation of the fundamental principles of public right more contemptible, the legislators and the Queen-regent of Spain threw into the face of Cuba, the declaration that the Cubans were not Spaniards, but the slaves of Spain proclaiming for the first time in the second additional article of said constitution of 1857, that the island slibule be governed by special laws. The Cuban deputies protested; and from this moment the social compact which united Cuba to the mother country, was annualled, and became of a force. Monarchical Spain, with an absolute king called her sister; and the comparatively free Spain of the spream for the indiporable right to proclai

of laws, they give us governors, whose supremes will, always inimical is our only colonial code. A royal decree of 1825, yet in full force and vigor, invests the Governors General with the supreme power of Governors of placed under martial law.

Cube is destitute of all right of representation, political or administrative. Neither can her sons forward their petitions and complaints to the throne, and he who presumes to do so is severely punished.

The press is condemned there to the most absolute surveillances, even to the faculty of thought; and the sin of printing is pumbbed by banishment and death.

The exclusion of the Cubansfrom any command or employment on the island, has established a new principle in our colonial policy.

As a means of alleviating the condition of the colony the home government created in Madrid a colonial council of Spaniards, upon whose recommendation the taxes were increased and that system of oppression confirmed which, in 1834 was commenced by the Captain General, Don Miguel Tacon. Another Captain General Don Jose de la Concha aithough also inimical and bloodthirsty, endeavored, being initianced by the force of circumstances, to mitigate, though in a very diminuitive degree, the oppressed condition of the island. The government disminsted him with indignation.

Another succeeded him, and, a vigorous soldier, he limited his action like that of an automaton to consigning to exputiture all elevated ideas—to carrying the military system to its greatest extreme, and to rostraining the aspirations of liberty by terrors, torments and the scaffold.

Neither old men, nor respectable matrons, nor inoffensive virgina, nor the merits of the most approved honor, nor the gouarantees of riches—mothing is safe. No one is exempt from going to the jall, to the chain gang, or the garantees of riches—mothing is afe. No one is exempt from going to the jall, to the chain gang, or the garote.

Also of the Spanish code of the Indies permits the Vireroys and Governor of America to send to Spain these inhab

e government
The sace is erected into an instrument of tyranny
government having obliged the municipalities to de